Are there Not Remedies for War ! The conference called at Brussels in 1874 to consider some proposed amendments in the rates of military warfare bore at least some

fruit by attracting the serious attention of lawyers and statesmen, and securing an earnest investigation of the satgect. Among the discuesions of this thems recommended not only by competent knowledge but by moderation and good sense, none have been more heartily welcomed than a monograph by Prof. Shillpon Amos of University College, London, now reprinted in this country under the title of Politipal and Legal Remedies for War (Harpers). In a small volume of about 240 pages the author reviews the development of international law in its bearing on the mathods and restraints of warfare, defines the general principles which gave gradually been accepted among civilized nations, and points out the proximate improve-ments to which they logically tend. The treatise has a practical value because its ultimate object of eliminating war as a rude, imperfect, and barbarous solution of international questions is never represented as other than remote, whereas special stress is laid on those steps in that direction which seem immediately

and entirely feasible. Prof. Amos submits that the growing costliness of war must, of itself, induce a disinclination to resort to it. The question of success is increasingly becoming one as to whether a nation can pay for war, or will prefer to pay for it in the place of paying for other things. In proportion as each community is firmly assured of this, the speculative hilarity with which a military contest is sometimes even now begun will tend to disappear, and a willingness will assert juself among the several peoples to adopt some scheme of mutual assurance less extravagant calamitous, and inhuman. There is, in fact, no doubt that the very magnitude of military preparations in certain European States has at least this advantage, that war and its results bear a more ponderable calculable relation than was formerly the case to all the statistical elements by which national progress is ascertained. It follows that to a growing extent the events of war are ceasing to be speculative, and are becoming matter of exact prevision. Of course the author would not lay too much emphysis on this point, but, within the limits traced by his cautious language, he is probably correct in his assumption.

It must be owned, too, that the principle of neutralization, although violated in a conspicnous recent instance, may, on the whole, be downed established in Europa, and that it constitutes a standing protest in favor of peace. Heretofore the guaranteed neutrality of Switgorland Belgium and Luxemburg has in general been respected, and has availed to interpose sure barriers to the march and operations of opposing armies. Of course the difficulty which beacts all these far-sighted arrangements was strikingly disclosed in the case of Belgium during the Franco-German war. When the time comes for actively vindicating a guaranteed neutrality, each guaranteeing State by itself is apt to feel its own interests too distantly affected to justify its going to war in defence of them, and the sense of public obligation to maintain a bare right is generally too infirm to step in where selfish interests fail. We observe that since Prof. Amos's book was written, another infringement of neutral ground has been proposed without rebuke. Not a voice has been raised in the European press against the avowed intention on the part of Greece to occupy Corfu as a base of operaneutrality of the Ionian islands is secured by two treaties, one of which declares that no armed force, either naval or military, should at any time be assembled or stationed upon the territories or in the waters of those islands. It will not do for the co-signatory powers to connive at a violation of this treaty on the ground that the Turk is without the pale of law, now that the Sultan has been so often and so formally admitted into the European concert,

Prof. Amos recognizes how parrowly the field of arbitration is limited at the present moment, but he indicates two directions in which it seems to be undergoing some extension. In the first place the sensitiveness of States as to what really touches their existence, independence, or honor is already reduced, and may be still further diminished, as a more correct view is taken by the community at large of the terrible alternative presented by war, and of the superior concern which all States have at bottom in the welfare rather than in the misfortunes of other countries. In the second place, it is not improbable that a greater couldence in the diainterested integrity of foreign governments nations to trust even their most vital interests to the general voice of the European community, rather than to the chances of an armed No doubt such a time seems distant enough, yet in respect of all neutralized territory, and even of all very small States, this end has been already practically attained.

As regards the classes of legal reforms which our author expounds and advocates in the inter- lows is thus told: est of peace, one of these concerns the operation of war on the trade of belligerents and neutrals, and the other has to do with divers limitations of the severities with which war is conducted.

But strated on the held, some half mile off, is an object. It is proved with peculiar emphasis by Prof. Amos, that no feasible change in the rules of warfare would be likely to have more wholeright of capturing private property at sea.

There is no doubt that the declaration of Part him over, examine the face! Heyday! What, Dead dead as she, by the self-same shot one better in 1856 formed the starting point of a new and humane policy for such States as were parties to it. The purport of the declaration was to restrict the capture of private property at son in two directions, viz. by prohibiting privations of the purpose of the capture of private property at son in two directions, viz. by prohibiting privations and the capture of the cap teering and by forbidding the seizure of the goods of belligerents if carried in neutral ships. A number of considerations are put forward by Prof. Amos for the sweeping abolition of the right of capturing private persons and property at sea under any circumstances whatever. These are that exactly the same moral and economic principles apply to the respect of private property at sea as to the respect of that on land, while the exemption of the former from seizure is recommended by the additional argument that the wholesale destruction of merchant ships is tentamount to the ruin of the organization and apparatus of international trade. The trivial going acquired from maritime prizes offer but a poor compensation for the utter describer in which even the capturing State involves its own commerce. Prof. indeed, goes so for as aver that private property on land with even more justice. held to be assailable, as being in a far truer sons a the property of the paramount State than are commorcial, goods in the course of transit on the much sens. It is clear enough that, as regards unitary operations on the land, a vast and most beneficial change has been brought about through confining the area of hostility to the trained and responsible agents of the Governments concerned. National passions are thus roused as little as possible; military movements are the meriout under effective control. go not or hour formy equipmently repeated at any mostons when pures seems attainable, and as little limiting loss as possible is inflicted, since this might be productive of enduring acrimony and seriously weaken the general resources of one of the markets of the world.

The modified text of the Brussels Congress may be taken as in approximate statement, if not of the octual tractice new habitual either established or on the verse of reserving goneral episcoval. Take, for instance, the leading topic of procurers of war; these it is de-clared" are in the power of the enemy's Government, but not of the individual or of the corps who made them prisoners." All their persotal effects, except their arms, are to be coneldered their own projectly; they must not beburn on a mountain or mountain. Ther are in grouped to be placed, as tespects food and clotaing on the same focting as the troops of the Government which has made them prisoners. .The Brussels Congress also considered the

vexed question of the right of the population of occupied territory, and laid down certain rules as of indisputable authority. It affirmed, for instance, that the population of an occupied territory cannot be compelled to take part in military operations against their own country, nor to swear allegiance to the enemy's power. Private property cannot be confiscated, and pillage is expressly forbidden. The honor and rights of the family, the life and property of individuals, their religious convictions, and the exercise of their religion must all be respected. We may further note in taking leave of Prof. Amos's volume, that the restrictions just cited from the text of the Brusseis doclaration, though generally reproducing the actuni practice in recent wars of invasion on the European continent, are behind the requirements of some of the most competent authorities on the subject, including the Duke of Wellington. It is not to be forgotten that the Duke in the campaign of 1815 would permit no officer to make any requisition himself, but obliged the English commissaries to apply to the agents of the French Government for the articles required. When officers, said the Duke, are allowed to make requisitions for their troops, they soon begin to make them for themselves and those who demand provisions to-day will call for money to-morrow. His reasoning is applicable to all cases of invasion, although the passage of the allied armies through France could only be so termed in a special sense. In the enforcement, however, of this or of any other rule of war, a dangerous latitude of dis cretion must undoubtedly be left to commanders in the field. It is in this region of discretion that the perpiexed question of reprisals, and of what are called military executions, would seem destined always to lurk.

Robert Browning's Latest Poems

In his last two volumes Mr. Browning has returned to the dramatic vein. in which, according to the verdict of his "fit audience, though few." his best work has been done. Few of his lyrics, and none probably of his narrative poems have left such a profound impression on the mind as certain of those " Dramatic Portraits" which were among his earliest productions. In the studies of character and motive now published, under the somewhat inapposite title of Dramatic Idyls, First and Second Series (London, Smith, Eider, and Company), there are types and figures projected with extraordinary istinctness and power, and there are other sketches so pale and amorphous as to suggest forms of dreamland rather than the bold crisp outlines of the daylight world. His diction is as sinewy and as nervous, while at the same time as careless of cheap felicities and homely lucidities, as ever; it exhibits the obscurities. asperities, incongruities, delightful surprises and provoking disappointments with which Browning's readers are familiar. You lay down his books with admiration of the man rather than of the artist with a keen appreciation of his spiritual insight rather than of his reproductive faculty, though this, too, is admirable whenever he is at the pains to put forth its energies. You are beset, however, with a doubt whether it is an artist's function to play the rôle of mystic; whether thoughts which will not bear unfolding are fit themes of verse at all; whether it is not, in short, a poet's business to be intelligible.

The first series of these "Idyls," some of which, as we have said, cannot, without a touch of dry humor, be termed idellic, includes six etchings, differing widely from one another in respect of theme and treatment. The first, called "Martin Reiph," is a striking study in morbid anatomy, recording the remoraeful musings of a man who, by a simple act of nonfearance, by the mere neglect to speak when he might have spoken, became accountable for the death of a fellow creature. As psychological analysis is here the author's aim, little stress is laid on circumstances of time and place. We are led to infer, however, from the vague language of the poem that the incident occurred during the invasion of England by the forces of the Pretender in 1745. A young lady, writing to her lover, discloses, through inadvertance, the movements of King George's troops, and her letter, falling into their hands, causes her arrest as a spy. A court martial condemns her to death at a fixed date, unless meanwhile the young man, who is deemed the principal offender. shall surrender himself and undergo the penulty in her stend. The hour designated has arrived, and the villagers, Martin Reigh among them, are huddled together on a hillside to witness the execution. The condemned woman is standing, with bandaged eyes, in front of a platoon of soldiers, whose muskets are already levelled and who are only waiting the command to fire. The word is trembling on the lips of the officer when Relph, who is stationed some-

They level a volley, a smoke and the clearing of smoke nd, were we struck, that nobody heard, not one - cannod through fright? One may well believe! Her in the body and him in the soul. They laugh at our on the gard and bl ody his lips with heart-breaktime; and to got at the towns in power; such waste of time; and then obscuped and praying, with, all the while, his lamb in the non's den! NOTE:

It well may have driven him daft, God knows! All ng and failing, and rising, at last he arrived in a Wher word, cay, gasp, would have rescued both! Ave. Over.

Suppose I had sneakingly loved her myself, my wretched act, and are med.

In the heart of me "she wer- better dead than happy and his "--while gleaned.

A light from hell as T spied the pair in a perfectest emthe saviour and she the saved-blies born of the very

In "Pheidippides," another sketch comprised in the first series of these Idyls, we have a dramatic treatment of a remarkable fact ascribed to an Athenian rumor, and characterlatic of the outburst of patriotic ardor provoked by the first Persian invasion of Greece in 490 B. C. It will be remembered that the Persian force, under Datis and Artaphernes, had crossed the Ægean, taken Eretria, in Euboca, and were on the point of passing over the strait into Attica, while as yet no sign of help had come from Sparta. There was literally not a moment to be lost, and Pheidippides. charged with a message for the Ephors, ran at full speed, without ones stopping for breath, from Atnens to the Lacedemonian city, which claimed the headship of Greece. As we know, the Spartans, assembled in council, declined o undertake an expedition till the moon should be at the full, whereupon Pheldippides raced back again, and the Athenian ten thousand. left to bear the brunt of war alone, went forth to battle under Militades. Four days, according to the record, was the whole time occupied by the double run, and the exploit was rechened thunding that the youth was thiden to designate the guerdon of his achievement. He begged Militades to place him, not with the light-armed troops, among whom young men fought, but in the front rank of the Hoplites. who would have to meet the rush of the choicest troops of Persia. He had his wish, and passed unscathed through the battle, to die of a rupture of the heart, which had doubtiess been strained and weakered by the matchless race to Sparts. The closing scene of the runner's life is thus pictured by Mr. Browning:

Unforeseeing one! Yes, he fought on the Marathon day:
So, when Persia was dust, all cried. "To Akropolis!
Run, Pheidippides, one race more! the merd is the fue!! If the perhaps, one reason for Swinburne's profound admiration for Browning, because re-

Athens is saved, thank Pan, go shout!" He flong down Ran like fire once more: and the space 'twist the Fennel id them was stubble again, a field which a fire runs through.
Tall in he broke, "Rejoice, we conquer!" Like wine through clay.
Joy in his broad bursting his heart he died—the bliss!

So, to this day, when friend meets friend, the word of "Rejoice! "-his word which brought rejoicing Is still So is l'heidippides happy forever—the noble strong man who could race like a god, bear the face of a god, whom a got leved so well

He saw the land saved he had helped to save, and was
surfered to tell
Such mings, yet never decline, but, gloriously as he be-So to end gioriously-once to shout, thereafter be mute:
"Athena is saved!"-Frieidippides dies in the shout for his meed.

By far the strongest of the poems collected in the first of these two volumes are "Ivan Ivanovitch" and "Ned Bratts." In the former an incident of singular horror is imagined for the purpose of submitting in concrete form a philoconhical problem, viz., whether self-preservation is indeed the first law of nature, or whether one altrusistic sentiment, at least-that, namely, of maternal love and duty-ought not to be invested with a superior sanction. Ivan Ivanowitch is depicted as a type of those homely virtues and wholesome, straightforward instincts which may be said to supply the cohesive principle of primitive communities. It is his action slaying with his own hand a woman who had surrendered her children to the wolves, in order to save herself, that forms the subject of debate among the village authorities, who end by justifying his conduct. It may be doubted whether Mr. Browning has ever done more effective work than in the recital of the conflict between maternal tenderness and the blind love of life of which we hear from the mother's lips, as, after being drawn fainting from the rescued sledge, she sobs out her story with her head on Ivan's knees. We ite a passage in which the last of the three children, the nursling, whom still as his brothers were torn from her she had vowed to guard with her own life, is wrenched from her arms, relaxed by terror and a wild instinct of selfpreservation, just when her panic-stricken

This time the green brace points rierce to my very brain. I full-dailed country on the later I guard. Overspread with field the whole of him. Tochard To die this way, born precedent? Move hence! Not I seem to the later inch! I have through me, through and the seem. Gasw through me, through and through, flat thus I lie, nor flinch!
O God, the fiel of the lang furrowing my shoulder!—see!
I turnuls—it grates the bone. O Kirall under me,
Good I do more! Bendes he know walls way to win;
I shone, closed runn inke wax; iv it in he wedged and in.
Past my neck, past by breasts, my heart, until... how els bulb your knife parts, pushing through the The pecia, scoop its clove wherein he stalk and leaf fill out you scoop its clove wherein he stalk and leaf and bloom and seed unborn? That slew one. Yes, in brief layed then, dead I lay doubtlessly till Drong stopped Here. I suppose.

It is plain that the unhappy woman has half deceived herself, and counts herself sure of the sympathy of her fellow villagers, and above all of his (Ivan's) on whose knees her head is propped. She sees the pity, and not the solemn purpose, in his eyes as she ends the harrowing recital:

Life's mixed -must live. The Satan fixed With misery, yet we live—must live. The Satan fixed his face on mino so fast, I took its print as pitch Takes what it cooks beneath. I van I vanovitch. The you unharden me, you thaw, disperse the thing! Only keep looking kind, the herrir will not cling. The same smooths tast away sach print of Satan. Tears—What good they do! Live's sweet, and silits after years, I van I vanovitch, I owe you! Yours am I!

May God reword you, dear!

Is it, indeed, to pass like this? Is it meet that this woman should live on, having left her babes to die? Was life worth purchase at such a price? Has not the most sacred law of human nature-a law recognized even by the brute creation, the law of motherhood-been broken? Let us see what answer is returned by Ivan Ivanovitch.

Ivan rose, raised his axu-tor filly, as she knelt.

Her head lay: well apart, each side, her arms hungdealt
Lightning-wift, thunder-strong, one blow-no need of more! Headless she knelt on still that pine was Neighbors were used to say; castiron ker Taxed for a second stroke Ivan Ivanovitch. she knelt on still that pine was sound at core a work used to say) cast iron-kernelled - which The man was scant of words as strokes. "It had to be I could no other: God it was bade "Act for me!"

In a heated colloquy which follows, the lord of the village denounces Ivan's act as "a wild wrong way of righting wrong, if wrong there were"-as a deed named murder by the law and as such to be dealt with. Such would, per haps, have been the judgment of the communal authorities, but for the voice of the old Pope:

' How say you should the hand God trusted with life' kindled to hight the world, aware of sparks that sourch, Let rall the same! Forsouth her flesh a fire flake stings. The motion 4 frops the child! Among what monstrouthings classed;
-the be classed;
-the be classed;
can dam, hunger-pined, will slay the felon sire
dares assault her whell; the beaver, stretched on
fig.
-the without a groun no pang ayails to wrest
young from where they hade ber sanctuary breast What's here then? Answer me, thou dead one, as, Standing at God's own har. He hids thee answer now! Thrice eromand wast thou-each crown of price a childwhat higher than his companions, descries the girl's lover staggering breathless up the hill, and waving above his head a white paper, which bears the prisoner's reprieve. At this moment a shout from Reiph might have saved a lifg, but his tongue is paralyzed, whether, as he would fain assure himself afterward, through sheer excitement, or from a baser motive. What follows is thus told:

Where are they? lost! Enough, no need that then enough the lost. He lost life is to ther? lost? Con how, a why the loss. He lost to the con he settled in the case the settled in the case the settled in the paper, which has a been dead to the settled in the case the condition of the settled in the case the settled in the case the settled in the case the case they are the settled in the case the case the case the case the settled in the case the ca Where are they? lost! Enough: no peed that thou

A man and man on such head spher and heart sound, Roady to hear Guid's vides residue to they.

I van I vanovitch. I field, has done. Bits day.

No other was to an did, it have long ago.

Mones when he made known the purport of that flow

Of fire allowart the low's twain takes! I proclaim

I van I vanovitch God's servant!

In " Ned Bratts" we have a scene whose main outlines may well have been historical, supposed to have taken place at an assize held at Bedford in the reign of Charles II., while John And down he threw the pistel, catrushed." Bunyan was a prisoner in the jail of that town. In those days a" jail delivery" meant hard work for the hongman; and the usual number of sentances to the death pennity for horse stealing and like offences had been passed with edifying despatch, when two of the worst characters of the town, suspected of the binckest crimes yet hitherto unmolested, fought their way to the bar and made a clean breast of murders enough to merit hanging twelve times The wretches, it sooms, had visited Bun-stung to life at last and racked to agony by the | should miss the true cause of his terror: pelled the infamous pair to seek, by self-accusation, the fate of Faithful. We quote a part the Court to hang him and his wife out of hand. since the path of Hopeful and of Christian was clearly not for them:

"The c's sill a way to win the race by death schort cut."
Doi Masso Faith the general the Delight of America.
So, straight to Vanity Toir-4 rail, by all necessitie.
Each astropid outside-chief, labor tract and say—
Says be in the lace of them lab winds you have dearly.
And he Jodges brought nim in guilty, and prought him
out out To die in the market place -St. Peter's Green about The same whing there they degreed, thaved, buffeted, and with Knives, So to his old at last came Faithful-had had hed wise holds the highest card? for there stands hid, you Behind the rathle sout a chariot, pair, and all; He slip, he soft, he's up through counts at trumpet eath, clarred the meanest way to be averaged [0.16] my life! Has middly deword to spare? hot even a linus? Then hong me, draw and quarter? Tab—do the same by O Master Worldly-Wiseman . . . that's Master Inter-

Take the well, not the dead! Our gibbet's handy, close: Porcetai List duliment Day! Be kindly, not hards. There wants no carthy ludge did larying, here we multy solves; so, hang us mit of 'anil' eler phy's sake! A single moment; s loss and be should make more when he stopped you might have heard a Squeak, such a death-like hush sealed up the old Mote the mass of man sank meck upon his knees, of alongside, wheezed a hourse "Do hang us n in waters rose, no eye but ran with tears, cated, heads builtied note, paying all just arrecords at leath regular are an embroke too, and haden they want tengthen out my

Where Bunyan's statue stands facing where stood his jail. In the second of these volumes, which has very recently appeared in Loudon, there are six sketches, only one of which may fairly be termed an idyl. This is "Pan and Luna," a charming expansion of a legend faintly suggo-tod in a line or two of the Georgies, and is cording to which the Arcadian wood god sought to win by surprise the maiden deity. Diana. This poom is specially interesting, as indicat-

vealing the author's power of voluptuous description, while attesting the wise self-restraint which has kept his verse uniformly clean. A third of the volume is monopolized by the least attractive of these compositions-"Pietro of Abano"-a strange, metaphysical, half cabalistic performance, whose precise significance needs searching, if indeed it be worth the search. It will doubtless be classed by adepts with "Sordello;" but who, outside of a very parrow esoterio circle, ever reads that poem Of a far more intelligible, attractive, and popu iar type are the two narratives entitled "Muleykeh" and "Clive," whose treatment, however, can in no sense be deemed idulic. The former is a story of a Bedouin named Hoseyn, who, otherwise poor in what constitutes the wealth of the desert, is yet rich in the possession of a peerless mare, whose speed has deserved the title of " Muleykeh, the Pearl." The fame of this marvellous courses spreads far and wide, and reaches a distant tribe, one of whose members. Duhl, the son of Sheyban, makes repeated journeys, in the hope of securing the prize to the oasis where Ho seyn's tent is pitched. He tries fair dealing, then guile, and at last resorts to force, stealing by night into the tent where the Pearl stands tethered, snatching the bridle from the hand of her sleeping master, and springing upon her back. Up starts the plundered Hoseyn and leaps upon his second horse. Buheyseh, a sister more to Muleykeh, and only less fleet than she. Now, indeed, it seems that Buheyseh is the faster of the two, since bound by bound she is gaining on the thief, for the Pearl has evidently missed the tap of her master's heel and his familiar touch upon her bit. Then follows the extraordinary yet perfectly intelligible act which forms the pivot of the story:

the shortens her stride, she chafes at her rider th Buhovech is mad with hope-beat sister she shall and Though Duht, of the hand and heel so clamsy, she has She is me ar now, nose by tail-they are neck by croup-What felly makes Hoseyn shout, "Dog! Duh!! Damned son of the Dust!
Touch the right car and press with your foot my Pearl's left Bank!"

And Duhl was wise at the word, and Muleykeh as prompt Who was arring redoubled pace, and to hear him was t leap indeed gave she, and evanished forever And i And lifeeyn looked one long last look, as who, all Looks, fain to follow the dead so far as the living may: Then by turned Buheysch's nock slow homeward, weeping sore.

Next morning his fellow tribesmen gather round Hoseyn's tent, and, hearing the story seer him for his loss self-incurred: Poor Hoseyn is crazed past Hope! low clee had he wrought himself his rain, in fortune

simply held the tongue were a task for a boy or To hay And here were Muleykehagain, the eyed like an antelope. The child of his heart by day, the wife of his breast "And the beaten in speed!" wept Hoseyn: "You never have loved my Peart!"

In the poem which, to our thinking, is the most spirited of all these sketches, an old comrade of Clive's tells a story which he heard from the lips of the victor of Plassy. Dining once with his old commander in London, the narrator had asked him which feat out of all his famous doings stood foremost in his own calm estimation, as evincing what Clive himself called courage. To such a query Lord Plassy, like most brave men, could or would give no answer, but he would tell his guest, he said. when he lelt most fear, and he went on to recount an incident whose mere remembrance. he insisted, still froze his blood. It was in his early days of poverty and drudgery, when he was a humble clerk in the Indian civil service and when, as a great honor, he was permitted to lose his meagre earnings at a game of cards in company with his social superiors. It befell one night, when he was playing with some regimental officers, that one of them, a Captain, made a certain movement with his hand, whose significance was at once detected by the young civilian. Clive rose and confronted his antag

onist with the words: "Such the new managure, Captain? I'm a knowledge grows. What, you force a card, you cheat, sir?" Of course such an accusation on the part of a

wretched clork was bitterly resented by all the

military gentlemen, and the outraged Captain bade Clive down upon his knees and whine for pardon, or have his life snuffed out. To which Clive rejained simply, "Well, you cheated." "Then outbroke a howi from all the friends around.
To his feet sprang such in fury, flats were cleuched and toell, were ground.
End it: no ting like the present! Captain, yours were out distract!
No delay, begin and finish! Stand back, leave the pair a

Let civ aus be instructed; henceforth simply ply the word! This clerk's no swordsman? Suit him Even odds! A dogen paces 'twixt the most and least ex-Make a dwarf a giant's equal; nay, the dwarf, if he's Likelier hits the broader target!"

They stood un accordingly but, when th was given, Clive's forefluger inadvertently pressed the trigger and discharged his weapon sefore he could take aim. Of course it was now the Captuin's turn:

Just an arm's length 'Now, my clerkling,' chuckled Cocky with a grin
As the levelled piece quite touched me, 'now, Sir Countthe House, repeat
That expression which I told you proved bad manners: did I chear?

'Chear you did you knew you cheated, and, this mohacht, how as well.

As for me, my homely breeding bids you—fire and go to
halfile.

"Twice the muzzle touched my forchead. Heavy barrel, flurried wrist, Either spines a steaty lifting. Thrice, then, 'Laugh at he'll wine list. I can't 'Get's no fable either. Did this boy's eye wink

Such was Clive's account (unfinished, as we shall seel of a scene whose memory, he assured his friend, still made "gooseflesh rise." His friend rejoins, with a laugh, that everything is relative, and he can see nothing fearful in the story when compared with other incidents in Crive's life. In a common case, no doubt, where a bully caught at cheating thrusts a pistol in your face, it would be a trial to the nerves. but the victor of Arcot, Pinssy, and a score of fields had come. In his time, to even closer quaryan in his cell, and he had given them a coay of tors. At this Clive bounds up in an outburst of wrathful scorn, indiguant that his friend

Checking his advance, his weapon will extended, not a tion, the fate of Faithfut. We quote a part the words in which Ned Bratts implores a Court to hang him and his wife out of hand, use the path of Hopsful and of Christian -und all the better! Go, and thank your mis up to torgive you! What if, with such We have the weapon! How should I have have not not be?

Nay I I spare you pains and tell you. This, and only Pick his weapon up and use it on myself. I so had Bleep time earlier, heaving England probably to pay on Rent at the Frenchman's will

The more these lines are pendered, the more appailing appears the crisis which Browning has here pictured. It is plain that had the blackleg had the wit to discern his advantage. not only would suicide have been Clive's sole resource, but even suicide could not have cleared his blasted reputation. It was the thought of the foul blot-unmerited, yet ineffareable-which might have rested on his name, which, recalled after the lapse of years, still had power to shake the pulse and bead the brow of the conqueror of Plassy. M. W. H.

Somep'n Common-like. [Honnier Dislect.]

Somep'n 'at's common-like, and good And plain, and easy understood; Some you lat to be like the analyou kin mode, sham, and reliable, too.
And for some sermint in latitude. The spot, and suchs and benefits. We don't need nothin' extry fine: And we'll go more on good horse sense Than all your flowery eloquence; And we'll judge best of honest acts. By Nature's statement of the facts. 50 When you're wantin' to express

b' tailin' in plain talk or thy me-

- " JANN W. BILLY.

Jest sort o' let your subject run As af the Lord was listenum.

A STRANGE HISTORY OF RELIGION. The Separation of Church and State in the

GENEVA, Aug. 12 .- The ecclesiastical legislation of 1873 aimed at infusing a democratic spirit into the National Catholic Church of Geneva. But Catholicism is not democratic. It rests on authority, and everything that might shake that principle is repugnant to it. The new law provided that cures should be elected by the people take oath to the State, and each church be administered by a body of laymen and priests chosen by the Catholic citizens of the canton.

The election of curée by the members of the parish is not uncommon in Switzerland. In some places, whenever a curé is to be appointed, the Bishop prepares a short list of candidates, from which the people make their selection at the polls. But at Geneva things were not bent that way. According to the law, when a parish had been declared vacant, every priest, even an excommunicated one could present himself and be elected if he had a majority of votes. This was opening a gate to the invasion of heresy. Had the liberal or Old Catholics been an insignificant minority among Catholics loyal to the hierarchy, the Genevese law might have been accepted, for we have lately seen the Catholics of the Bernese Jura (the northern part of the canton of Berne) accept similar legislation and elect their priests in the same manner that they elect their magistrates. But in the Bernese Jura Roman Catholics form such an overwhelming majority that they are certain of electing priests of their faith almost everywhere, so that the few parishes thive or six out of about fifty) where they might be beaten at the polls could be easily isolated. The liberal curés elected in these isolated parishes would be at once excommunicated by the Vatican, and orthodox priests would gather all the pure Catholic flock in chapels or barns opened near the official churches.

In the canton of Geneva the situation was diferent. The Liberals would certainly control about a third of the churches-all those in the city and some in the suburbs. At least a third of the priests among the official clergy would repudiate Rome. Excommunicated and orthodox priests could hardly be brothers and members of the same Church. If excommunicated cures officiated from time to time, at a christening or a marriage, in the church of one of their ortholox colleagues, the latter would be obliged to purify it by a special ceremony on the succeeding day. Roman Catholics did not think it of any advantage to them to submit to a Constitution which they had neither made nor accepted at the polls, and which they considered an arm of oppression. The priests who in 1873 occupled parishes, having refused to take the oath of office at the hands of the State were dismissed, and their parishes declared vacant. Liberal priests who had come from France, and among them Father Hyacinthe, were quickly

elected to the vacancies. In Geneva and other places where the Liberals predominated, the Roman Catholics did not vote. They followed their clergy into private houses of worship, gathered money for their support, and, in fact, constituted themselves an independent Church. But in many country parishes, where the official Church had few adherents, it was deemed wise to allow the Roman priests, although they had been dismissed, to perform as before the ceremony of their worship in the parish church. The only change in their situation was that they no longer had an official character and received no salary from the State.

This, however, was not a very secure position It could not long be maintained. It happened once, for instance, that an official priest wanted to go to a little country church to christen a child whose parents belonged to the national institution. The ceremony having been opposed both by the ultramontane cure of the village and by the Mayor, the church was opened by a locksmith, and the State Council, fearing a riot, had it surrounded by a battalion of militia. Later, the Consistory of the Catholic National Church having ordered an inventory of the church registers and holy things used for the celebration of mass, the services of a locksmith and a police force were required in several villages of this canton, and each time several villages of this canton, and each time the curé and Mayor united in protesting against what they considered a violation of their rights. At the outset a quorum of a quarter of the Catholic electors was required at the polis to elect a curé; but as this proportion could not be reached in the greater part of the country parishes, the law was repealed, and liberal priests are sometimes elected by a ridiculously small vote. A few months ago the law requiring the presence of a quarter of the Catholic voters at the noils was restored but meantime

parishes, the law was repealed, and liberal pricets are sometimes elected by a risiculously small vote. A few months ago the law requiring the presence of a quarter of the Catholic voters at the polis was restored, but meantime almost every parish, with but five or six exceptions, had been provided with an official priest; so that the clerky of the new Church included no more than fifteen in number.

Church buildings and priests, however, do not constitute a church. They need a fleek. The official institution hardly possesses a flock, as there is no law oblights persons to go to church. Of course, in places like Geneva and the suburbs of the city, liberal Catholics so to the polis, and poli 600 or 700 votes. But these very electors do not take pleasure in attending the services in the church except when there is a manifestation to be made or when a great orator like Father Hyacinthe has been a mounced to preach. As to their wives, if they are content to leave the Ultramontane Church out of consideration for their husbands—which does not always happen—they are very dull worshippers. The only savious fleek are the children, who number 800 in the canton. In the two liberal churches of Geneva mass is frequently performed before no more than twenty worshippers, while in country towis the cure is sometimes left alone with his section. It is easy to understand why Catholics, loyal to the Pope, have turned back from the effection Church. They no longer recognize in it the mother Church in which they have been brought up, but a new heresy, the more dangerous because it preserves the old forms and even the name of Catholic. There are very important changes in doct, the Fathers have here existed in an assembly called the synot, composed of priests and a majority of layner elected by the different parishes of Switzerland. No true Catholic, in the traditional source of his been vested in an assembly called the synot, composed of priests made a majority of layner elected by the different parishes of Switzerland. No true Cath

vexalish and abuse to which the alternal press have not been exposed at Geneva on the part of their disconlented parishioners.

The new Catholic Churchat the next has really been a political movement. Founded by a radical State Council, radicals have seen coloused to take some interest in it, but it has no redigeous depth. This is why Father Braciathe, who had been elected one of its curros in 1873, let it very soon and opened a private that the leading members were neither Catholican that the leading members were neither Catholican their religion, nor liberal in their paintes. When he left the National Caurch, Pather Hacinthe was followed by a very small number of Catholican. He preached maint to Protestant audicness until he went back to Paris.

Not only has the official Church been deserted by honorable priests who might have done it a great deal of good, but it has opened its gates to others, either disreputable in character or who have left it surreptitionsly by night life thieves, naving accepted money to left lack to the Roman Church. They did it a great deal of nature.

Meantime the Roman Catholics prospergreat—

Meantime the Roman Catholics prosper great-

ly in their chapels of persecution or in their barns. Many who larged religious held ex-cited by the tyranny of the Government, have barns. Many who lacked realpois made exelted by the tyranny of the Government, have
become unflarging worshippers. They collect
money for the support a their priests,
and are aided by Catholies in France,
where their cause has awaiened a great
deal of interest. Mgr. Mercalled, their
Bishop, continues, from his exile at Fernay, to administer his discuss. He dien
preaches close to the frantier and meets there
the scaling members of his flows and clearly,
When confirmation is to be given by young sommunicants. a Swiss Bishop goes in his stead
from place to place through the different Roman
parishes of the canton of Geneva.

The Roman Catholics are alxious to checkmats their religious adversaries. It is conerally conceded that the separation of Church
from State would do the business at once. The
Roman Catholics are especially indignant, because they are compelled to pay those britte
support of the worst of heroses, is well as at
the Professian Caurch, while they do not prove
a penny from the budget for their was walls.
No wonder that the recent his providing for the
separation of Church from State was received
by them with favor, and strongly opposed by
the members of the new Church.

After Mgr. Mermillod is exile and the founda-

with the chimes of the church bells, the cry of the London newsboy is to be distinctly heard announcing the successful termination of Dr. Tanner's fast. It is wonderful how the attention of Europe has been focussed upon this one man; in counting house and club, chop house and street, every person one met seemed to have Tanner on the brain. The medical men have searched their records to find parallel cases. A rather interesting one is related-Sarah Jacobs, a Welsh girl, whose parents in 1867 alleged that she had taken no food for two years. For the purpose of setting the question at rest a committee was formed on the recommendation of medical men; this committee prosured the services of four skilled nurses from Guy's Hospital, who scrupulously watched her for eight days, at the end of which time she died. Her death was a triumph for science, which gave no consideration to the disturbing influence of such a watch upon a frail hyster ical girl, whom a puff of air or stern look threw into convulsions. Her father and mother wer found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to ong terms of imprisonment. As to the alleged previous fasting, the Judge told the jury that she must have been fed; that no one could live without food, and that when she was watched it was natural that she should die. The Queen's counsel declared that if 40,000 doctors affirmed

TANNER IN LONDON

Had he Fasted Thirteen Years Earlier he

LONDON, Aug. 8 .- This morning, mingled

Had Dr. Tanner's fast occurred before that trial, perhaps it would have influenced the jury and saved the perents from a long penal servitude. The case is related of a fat pig which was buried in its sty for 180 days, beneath a chalk side of Dover Cliff, and was dug out at the end alive, although nucl reduced in weight.

At this season of the year it may be interesting to compare the popularity of one of London's suburban resorts with Rocksway or Coney Island. Take inst Monday it hank heliday' and Alexandra Palace as an instance. On that day 107,852 wistors paid twenty-five cents, or one shilling, admission, in addition to their railroad fares. There were consumed 720 dezen glasses of whiskey, brandy, and gin; 470 dezen bottles of stout, 9,000 dezen bottles of sion, 9,000 dezen bottles of sion, 1,600 dezen bottles of alexandra, ringer bear, soda water, and selizer water; 750 barries of draught in 18, 30,000 cups of tea and coffice, 12,600 cups of one-shilling tea, 22 tons of ment 60,000 buns and cakes, 7 tons of potatoes, 7,600 dinners, and 42,000 leaves of bread. Fruit brought \$2,200, it is estimated that several hundred dollars worth of dishes were lost or broken. The rofreshment department being under the control of one firm, it was possible to ascertain these statistics. It is said that a staff of 1,400 persons were required to serve the multitude.

If there was such an organization in England as a moderation secrety, they would rejoice at the prospective surrender of one of bitter lear's strongholds to Gambrinus, the god of larger, as a step in the right direction. It is understood that Younger, the celebrated Edinburgh above and the properties of the grand configuration for browing larger, He does this in consequence of the largely increased demand for a lighter beer. In India and many other hot climates English alse is pronounced too strong and too much of a narcotic, and it is beginning to be said that its stupelying effects make it an undestrable day drink. They wan to light he insules of propersors of former and the propersor of the firm of th rial, perhaps it would have influenced the jury ved the parents from a long penal servi tude. The case is related of a fat pig which was

the possibility of living long without food, his

own common sense would disbelieve them.

The Dominion Possesses a Great Many Poets

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Several Sundays ago I saw an article in THE SUN headed "Canadian Poets." To my surprise, I was informed by the author that Canada had only two poets, and had no literary talents, but plagiarized American and English productions. The author of the article must be badly informed as to Canadian productions, or he never

would have made so great an error. It is indeed surprising that such ignorance should exist when a Canadian poet of French extraction has been decorated by the French Academy. His name is not even mentioned, Canada has produced a number of poets who would henor any nation, and who have no need to resort to piracy. nadian literature is not abundant - not from the want of talent or education, but because the minds of the people find ample employment in other fields. She has historians whose herculean works are appreciated abroad. and replace the light literature of the day. We are proud of the poetical achievements of Cramazie Lernay, Louis Frechette, and a score of others; but above all we may laud the name others; but above all we may laud the name of Louis Frechette, a French Canadian whose posteriol muse has been crowned by the French Academy, he having secured the first prize against the allest French poets; and he is now in France to receive that well-merited honor from the most learned seciety of France. One poet of this stamp will add giory to any nation, changing poet their case learned by the received that henor. I have here translated a letter which we are translated as letter which explain the success and honor achieved.
The Congress des Elats Due of the 19th last,
as a long report of the crowning of our Canaas a long report of the crowning of our cana-tant post, which took plaze Aug. 5. Inst. On his oversion Camille Doucet, perpetual Secre-ity of the Academy, propounced a discourse, which this is an extract: "Very few among our gentlemen know the labors of this post inst Canadian, this Indian, as he recently called limself. Though young Louis Frechette has even avocat, journalist, and for five years beinber of Parliament for the town and county. vis, and new devotes his talents to incrary hits entirely, and by his poetry is contrib-to make his name known amount us. A pursuits entirely, and by his costry is contrib-ulting to make his name known among us. A drama of his production, caused a furor in the Fr. nen Theatrs in Montreal about two montrs ago, It is in French, gentlemen, that they write, speak, and think in this country, which at one time was French, that we love, and which loves as, Applanase, in Desember, 1870, at the inauguration of a mechanics' club, te-ing one of the orators, and the enthi-saism of the growd, he pronounced the fol-lowing words: If any one desires to know to what pitch we are French, I will say to him, go into the cities or the country and address yourself to the most lumble among us, and narrata to him the particulars of that giant struggie which Read the attention. address yourself to the most bumble among us, and narrate belief the particulars of that giant struggle which fixed the attention of the world; amounted to nim that France has been vanquished; then clue your hand upon his breast and tell me what makes his heart beat so strong if it is not the love of that country! (Iwo salvos of applaise.)

It is for his reason, gentlemen, that sithough it is a rule that the French only have a right to compete for the prize of Do Montyon, that day when from shad a distance M. Frechutte came timidly knocking at the door of our concourse.

when from such a distance M. Frecholds cause timility knocking at the door of our concourse, the Academy bistoned to open it to this Frank of the New World. The fraternity was sufficient for the Canadians' poesy to be admitted at concourse, but not to crown them. Gentlemen, they have been, they are first on the line, having meriter to be so, and without any favor wentever is this just recompense. M. Frechetto whatever is this just recompense. M. Frechetto wintever is this just recompense. M. Freshetto his not taken the place or the laureis of any-edy.

Lody. In one of his most charming sonnets: They have in scattered pit of semant performed by the Lix see and a letter of a distinct but yet a letter of a distinct but yet a letter of a distinct but yet a beginning of charts I camering.

See material, year qui none you from mourif.

"Therefore answering in advance at the call of the Academy, M. Louis Frechette will be the first poet who has here reschoed the name of Lamartine in association with the dear name of France, who keeps in her innest heart all the dildren that the members of the new Church.

After Mgr. Mermillod's exile and the foundation of the National Catholic Church, our Legislature ordered different Catholic organizations actiled in our canton to leave the territory. They included the Brichers of the Carting Description, the Lattle Steisers of the Form and others. The schools bedding the Brichers of the Form and others. The schools bedding the Brichers of the Form and others are a second and the Montyon constraints were closed and the buildings were in part confluenced by the Sister. The Federal Tribunal however, has been asked to have the decree repealed. As to the Jesuits, they were expelled from Switzerland after a civil war in 1838.

"Therefore answering in advance at the call of the Academy, M. Louis Frechotte will be the first poet who has here reschoed the name of Lamartine in association with the dear name of Lamartine in association with the dear

FIGHTING YELLOW FEVER. How the Seeds of the Epidemic were Killed

in a Frostless Winter. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When. in 1878, the country was deploring the unchecked ravages of a mysterious plague, noble-minded American lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson of New York, insisted on an investigation which might result in the prevention of the disease, and in the permanent good of people, for whose immediate wants the charltable were contributing largely. The result of well conceived and vigorously pursued measures due in the main to the advice of Dr. Stephen Smith, also of New York, was the establish. ment of the National Board of Health. I was close observer of all that passed, and in December, 1879, at the request of the late Surgeon. General Woodworth, undertook work, which has demanded the most extensive and painstaking research, in the course of which I spent last winter in the South. For nearly two months I was in Louisians. The absence of rost was the cause of cases of yellow fever up to Christmas in certain parts of the State,

It seemed certain that the seasonal conditions ere most favorable to a retention of the seeds of last year's infection. An able physician, writing me from New Orleans on the 7th inst. says that apart of the case of the Excelsior there has been no yellow fever in New Orleans to date, "a most remarkable fact; for having had no winter nor frosts last year, the banana and other tropical plants have lived over, and the conditions were favorable for the living over of any yellow fever germ or poison. None having appeared so far, it is pretty conclusive that there was none left to live over winter, and it we have yollow fever again it must be imported."

The writer is a rentleman of the most extensive experience and a keen naturalist, so that his observations merit more than ordinary altention. Can we discover any reason for the complete extinction of this poison except the winter's frosts? I am sure we can. The number of cases of reliow fever in Louisiana in 1879 was 745, of which 41 only occurred in New Orieans. I say 41 only because the National Board of Health supplied the money to disinfect thirty squares and to keep the most active lookout for the slightest leak from infected centres. The Auxiliary Sanitary Association workedswith a zeal worthy of all praise, and its medical adviser. Dr. C. B. White, is trusted at no other man in Louisiana is trusted for stamping out any infection wherever he can get seem of it. But the work done in New Orleans would not have saved the Teche country. Drs. Reilly and Watkins hunted down every case. Local Boards of Health were established. Morgan City was disinfected, and in every house or hamlet on every scattered plantation infected, the most vigorous cleansing and disinfection were carried out by the direction and disbursements of the National Board of Health. All this was accomplished with the comparatively small out. any yellow fever germ or poison. None having

carried out by the direction and disbursements of the National Board of Health. All this was accomplished with the comparatively smallout lay of \$12,390. The citizens of New Oriens took up the matter in earnest and appreciated the methods which would work out the city's salvation. They sat to work to raise \$100,000 for their Auxiliary Sanitary Association. Their work draw from Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson a contribution of \$500.

I shall not occupy your space by extended reference to the city of Memphis, where house to house inspection, demolition of old buildings, removal of rotten pavements, cleansing of streets, and a system of drainage indicate the immense good that has resulted from a moderate national expenditure and local efforts stimulated and strengthened by the timely advice of the National Board of Health.

Since it is well known that I am as free in my criticisms as in my approval of the work of the National Board. I am sure no one will suppose that I am serving any other than truth's interests in troubling you with this brief statement. The believers in the supernatural may have some other method of accounting for this year's immunity from yellow fever than the thorough and salisfactory means employed. Had there been an epidemic it would certainly have been said that the National Board whas year's insunity in the National Board whas the Board "has, so far, proved of little practical service." It will be hard to find in the history of the world a more conspicuous instance of instant benefits derived from sound sanitary work than in the contrast between the safeguards in existence in the summers of 1878 and 1880.

The medical profession of America may well be proud of this achievement and when the

The medical profession of America may well be proud of this achievement, and when the correct view of the nature of yellow fever is accepted, viz., that it is, in its origin, the shig fever of the tropical Atlantic, it will be declared and understood that the science of proventive medicine is adequate to the extermination of human plannes.

WASHINGTON AUG. 12 1880

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1880.

Sanbursts of Heat.

The scientific journals have lately conained many notices of the observation of new and suspected variable stars. The more carefully the stars are studied the more evident if becomes that a pretty large proportion of them undergo changes of light with more or less regularity. There are very few whose brilliancy changes so quickly as that of Algol, the Winking Demon, in Medusa's Head, but there are many that was and wane remarkably.

This subject becomes especially interesting in view of the fact that reasons have been shown why our own sun may be regarded as a variable star. Prof. Proctor, in his essay on the "End of Many Worlds," suggests that periodical outbursts of heat in the sun may account for the curious tradition, running alike through the Indian, Egyptian, Chinese, and Greek mythologies, that the earth at certain epochs under goes destruction and renovation by fire. Ot such a supposition the story of Phaston becomes the tradition of an actual event in the earth's history. According to the myth, Phaston persuaded his father Apollo to let him drive the car of the sun for a day, lost the road, and approaching too near the earth, set Olympus on fire, consumed cities and whole nations with flame, and turned the northern end of Africa

into a waterless desert.

The cause of any sudden accession of heat in the sun, or in a star, is believed to be the downfall upon its surface of a vast quantity of meteoric matter whirling in the track of some comet. We have records of a sudden brightening of the sun in modern times. A remarkable phenomenon of this kind occurred on Sept 1. 1859, and, although it was of very brief dura tion, it produced startling effects in various

parts of the world. If there is a mass of meteors rushing in as orbit that the sun crosses at certain epochs, and which then cause his fires to burst out with the effects described in the ancient traditions, they have thus far escaped the ken of the astronomers. Observation has shown, however, that if such meteors exist they are to be looked for is the wake of a comet, and we can depend upos the astronomers to give due notice of the comet's appearance.

McCullogh Torrens, M. P.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I am P. minded by your review of Medialoph Torrens's his si the Fron Duke of an incident of travel in a late trip & Colorado. At one of the stations on the Atthesian Torott and Santa Fe Railread I noticed an English lade without escart. I paid her some bitle attention at the supper to ble, and found that she was Nrs. Dr. Biley of London from which city she was going to t'olorado to visit be daughter, who a year are married Mr. Harry Torre san of the member for Finalure and historian of the Dake of Weinington and Lord Melbourne.

Immediately after the indirect Found Mr. Torrens et out with his highle for Comrand, Intending blears the static business, and, having learned to stange in it out has swin absonit the every with the passes when the attention to in Eq.

A Californian Philosophizing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser : It is a fat worthy our notice that the first objection to the nalls ited coming of foreigners came from foreigners, and that in this State and in this city, where there is a larger if portion of aliens than in any other, the hatrid to Chair is decired. And yet no man aliens, them all, nega-

Hamilton tollege Presidency.

Utica, Aug. 27.— At the semi-annual meetirs of the trustees of Hamilton College, held in the circ to Rev. Dr. Samuel G. Brown, who has filled the postupe of President of the college for many years, windows, the residuation, which was accepted.